



# EUROPEAN UNION

Topic: Border Security within the European Union





## From the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Secretariat, it is my honor to welcome you all to the 8th edition of PeruMUN, the largest and oldest high school MUN conference in our country.

In PeruMUN we believe in creating the citizens our country needs. Citizens who don't only ask for change, but lead the way to change through innovation, creativity and diplomacy. We are committed to make this PeruMUN truly memorable. Expect high quality academic content, a competitive climate and distinguished experts from international organisations, who will provide insights on the topics addressed in each committee. At PeruMUN, delegates will have the opportunity to share ideas, contribute solutions and promote change, all of this in a supportive learning environment provided by our wonderful team of Directors, Assistant Directors and Moderators.

Our mission as Secretariat is to provide an international level experience and give you the tools to achieve academic and personal growth. We strive to do our best to close the ever expanding education gap through an equal opportunity environment, where delegates from different backgrounds can share their own experiences and enrich each other with their own cultural heritage.

As Secretary General, I hope PeruMUN will raise awareness on the different subjects that plague our country today, such as: corruption, gender inequality, domestic abuse and xenophobia. Furthermore, I hope that this newfound awareness can translate into change through concrete actions. As Malala Yousafzai and Greta Thunberg have taught us, it is never too early to advocate for better policies and demand a response from our political representatives.

If I can assist you with further questions or comments, do not hesitate to contact me.

We are excited to meet you and see you soon!

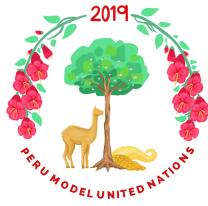
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alessp'.

Alessandra Pinto  
Secretary-General

Peru Model United Nations 2019

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## EUROPEAN UNION

### Topic Area: Border Security within the European Union

Dear Delegates,

My name is Valeria Prieto La Naire and it is a pleasure for me to welcome you to the European Union of the Peru Model of United Nations. I am currently studying Law in the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. Academically, I am interested in various historical topics, such as the contemporary history of the Latin American continent. Another issue that has piqued my interest is the study of the inclusion of women in the political sphere in the twentieth century, with an emphasis on the elements that limited this participation. Within the time axis, I consider the 1980's and 1990's highly fascinating and I seek to learn more about the various military conflicts that occurred at this time on a global level.

My MUN experience started in 2016 when I had the chance to join Peruvian Universities. It was thanks to this team that I had the opportunity to discuss in HNMUN, HNMUN-LA and many more MUN's in the national circuit like UPMUN, USILMUN y IDPMUN. This year I'm in charge of training the delegation of PU who will travel to Mexico to compete in HNMUN-LA 2020. My experience at Peruvian Universities helped me develop a series of soft skills such as oratory negotiation. In addition to this, it is here where I get to know great people with whom, over the years, I have formed important friendships.

Outside of my MUN experience and academic interests, I enjoy learning about Art History, especially modern and contemporary art, and playing video games, such as The Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild. Also, I enjoy going to the theatre, to the movies and looking for the best open sushi bar.

Best Regards,

*Valeria Prieto La Naire*

Valeria Prieto La Naire

Director, EU

Peru Model United Nations 2019

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## INTRODUCTION

For years the dispute to expand the internal borders of the countries of Europe generated difficulties in the collective organization of the region. However, with the end of the Second World War, the present threat posed by the presence of the United States and the Soviet Union as world political powers forced European countries to put together a united front of political consensus. This front manifested itself in what we know today as the European Union, a body that, beyond the political scope it holds, is factual proof of the end of internal territorial conflicts within Europe.

Despite the above, today it can be affirmed, without denying the aforementioned, that border problems in European countries are in full swing. The basis of this affirmation lies not only in the process of withdrawal from the same body that the United Kingdom has today, but also in the constant border security policies that are being promoted by its member states. Both events are the likely product of the constant migration flow and the presence of refugees from Middle Eastern countries, in particular Syria, who have had to migrate to European countries as a result of the violation of human rights they suffered within their borders; this hypothesis was raised by the professor of economics at the University of Royal Holloway, Jonathan Wadsworth.

The economic, social and political consequences generated by the problem posed carry an infinite universe of possibilities for action. From the absolute and sovereign limitation of European countries to close their borders in a desperate attempt not to see their economy and culture susceptible to the waves of refugees and migrants, to the imposition born of a duty of solidarity of the European Union to force its member countries to receive those who have fled from an oppressive regime or simply seek greater opportunities in one of the most stable markets in the world. It will be necessary for the delegations present in this committee to cover the aforementioned universe of possibilities with the sole purpose of reaching a consensus between two positions equally valid in the eyes of international law.

## HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The European Union is an international organization comprising 28 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies. It was created by the Maastricht Treaty on November 1, 1993 in order to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro) a

unified foreign and security policy, and common citizenship rights and by advancing cooperation in the areas of immigration, asylum, and judicial affairs.<sup>1</sup> Yet, the EU was not the first organization created to solve these problems, the predecessor of the EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict.

The result was the European Economic Community (EEC), created in 1958 and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Since then, 22 other members joined and a huge single market (also known as the 'internal' market) has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential.

What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning policy areas, from climate, environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration. A name change from the European Economic Community (EEC) to the European Union (EU) in 1993 reflected this. The EU has delivered more than half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards. More than 340 million EU citizens in 19 countries now use the euro as their currency and enjoy its benefits. In fact, the EU was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2012, in recognition of the organization's efforts to promote peace and democracy in Europe.

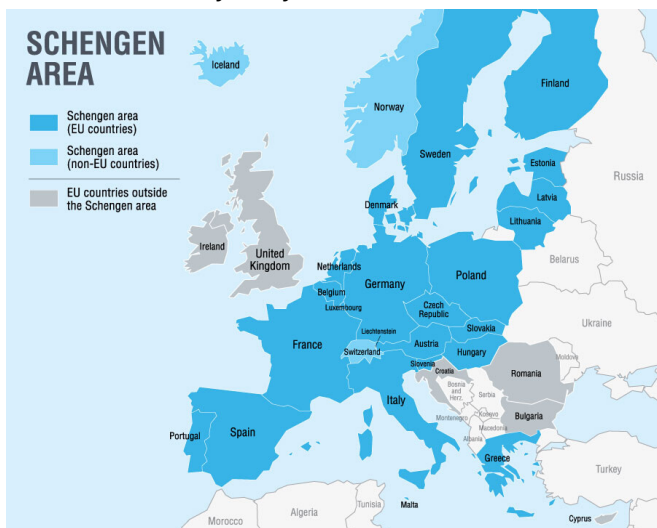
## HISTORY OF THE TOPIC

Europe's external borders have seen an unprecedented rise in the number of migrants and refugees wishing to enter the EU in recent years. Every year, around 700 million people cross Europe's external borders. As a result of this, one of the biggest challenges is detecting illegal activity without creating delays for other travellers. Europe's geography contributes to this issue, as it is mainly flat land which facilitates the crossing of borders. Historically European nations have had to endure invasions into their territory, either from other European nations (i.e. the Kingdom of Poland and the continuous invasions from what today is known as Russia) or from foreign empires (i.e. The Huns during the 4th Century).

The World Customs Organisation (WCO) adopted the SAFE Framework of Standards (SAFE) in 2005. This

introduced security measures for supply chains, including the requirement of advanced cargo data, security risk assessment, and an industry partnership programme, the Authorised Economic Operator or AEO. To date, 169 WCO Members have signed a letter of intent to implement the standards of the WCO SAFE.

Also, the Community Customs Code and the Customs Code Implementing Provisions were amended in 2005 and 2006 to include security aspects (Regulation (EC) 648/2005, 1875/2006). Main changes included the requirement to submit electronic data before the arrival of goods in the EU (the so called Entry Summary Declaration - ENS) and before the departure from the EU, the introduction of the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programme and the establishment of a common risk analysis system.



## European border and coast guard agency (FRONTX)

Countries that have an external border are solely responsible for border control. The increase in migration statistics has hindered the international task of monitoring the edges and preventing any conflict in them. Therefore, the EU has the help of European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), which helps the EU countries and Schengen associated countries manage their external borders. This agency allows for better international coordination, which helps the authorities maintain more stable control in their territories. It was established in 2004, and its establishment is located in Warsaw, Poland.

Its main goals are: to help implement integrated border management at the EU level, oversee an effective functioning of border control at the external borders and provide increased operational and technical assistance to EU member states. It also supports search and rescue operations. Frontex coordinates

maritime operations (e.g. in Greece, Italy and Spain) but also at external land borders, including in Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and Slovakia. It is present at many international airports across Europe.

Frontex has several areas of responsibility, these include:

- **Risk analysis:** All Frontex activities are risk-analysis driven. Frontex assesses risks to EU border security. It builds up a picture of patterns and trends in irregular migration and cross-border criminal activity at the external borders, including human trafficking. It shares its findings with EU countries and the Commission and uses them to plan its activities.
- **Joint operations:** Coordinates the deployment of specially trained staff and technical equipment (aircraft, vessels, and border control/surveillance equipment) to external border areas in need of additional assistance.
- **Rapid response:** If an EU country is facing extreme pressure at an external border, especially the arrival of large numbers of non-EU nationals, Frontex coordinates the deployment of European Border Guard Teams.
- **Research:** Brings border control experts together with research and industry to make sure new technology meets the needs of border control authorities.
- **Training:** Develops common training standards for border authorities, to harmonize border guard education in EU and Schengen associated countries. This harmonization is intended to ensure that wherever travellers cross an external EU border, they will encounter uniform border-control standards. It also enables border guards from different countries to work together efficiently while deployed to joint operations coordinated by Frontex.
- **Joint returns:** develops best practices for returning migrants and coordinates joint return operations (but individual countries decide who should be returned).
- **Information-sharing:** develops and operates systems that enable swift exchange of information between border authorities.

All of these areas of responsibility respond to a legal basis, established by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard.

## Preventing crime and terrorism

Since terrorism does not recognize borders, it can affect states and peoples regardless of their

geographic location, and EU states or citizens are no exception. These acts are based on expanding the terror without taking into account the integrity of the people, which leads to innocent people being involved in this type of conflict. Despite the implementation of multiple projects to prevent the expansion of terrorism, border security in the EU plays a fundamental role in obtaining information, protection of vulnerable areas and illegal arms trafficking, among others.

The security was firstly introduced in the EU customs legislation as a measure to prevent terrorist attacks, as happened in the United States in September of 2001. Since then, in 2005, the European community has established a strategy that prevents the spread of terrorism to new generations, ensures the protection of citizens and seeks to investigate the origins of these organizations, while tackling future attacks and seeking justice. However, the immediate response to situations or attacks involving these acts may be disadvantaged as a result of poor security at the edges or the inability of the countries themselves to maintain peace in their territories.

The Commission's main role in counter-terrorism is to assist the European authorities in carefully targeted actions and initiatives, primarily in protection and prevention. In the last decades, the Commission has developed policies in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring explosives and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear materials, more known as WMDs (Weapons of Mass Destruction). These policies are most affected by the poor coordination in borders (to tackle this, Frontex acts as a coordinator) and also illegal activities. In addition, the Commission monitors the correct implementation of the European Program for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and the EU-EE Agreement about the terrorist finance monitoring program.

## Transport of weapons

In reference to the transport of weapons, there are two terms supported and applied by the EU. The transfer refers to the transport of a weapon through a border with the intention of leaving it abroad or changing its ownership. On the other hand, carrying during a trip means carrying firearms and ammunition temporarily across a border with the intention of using them abroad (in a competition, for example) without giving up their possession. The EU also requests a license that certifies the safety and legality of the weapon, and that in cases of larger or dangerous weapons it is requested that a special permit requested in advance be used.

Border security can be compromised depending on the specific use of the transferred weapons. In times where there is greater terrorist movement, the transfer and ownership of illegal weapons increases, which implies the import and export of weapons to countries with little security in this area. Given previous situations in which the weapons are for military purposes, the European community seeks to ensure air and maritime safety, whereby these weapons are transferred. To avoid this, the EU specifies that the illegal transfer of these weapons is completely punished with jail, the time depends on the severity and irrigation of the weapon and the policies of each country. For example, transferring or bringing firearms or ammunition into Germany is punishable with imprisonment for up to five years, and for up to ten years in particularly serious cases.

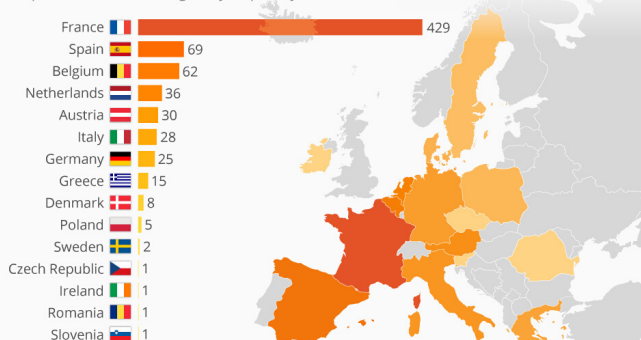
In the case of military weapons, the European Union requests that it be given as much discretion as possible to prevent attacks or theft. Security is increased and security needs to be guaranteed. If they are chemical or biological weapons that can compromise the health of people, special equipment must be used; in addition, the containers must be reinforced to prevent any leakage or accident.

## Transport of Weapons by air

The transfer of arms is also influenced by associations and countries outside Europe; an example is the Yemen Incident in October 2010, where a shipment was found containing improvised explosive devices aboard a plane travelling through the EU to the US. Following this, the Customs Security approach focused on ensuring that airways are monitored by the European Union. In order to improve safety in air cargo, Customs has raised an objection that proposes the use of advanced electronic data in order to identify high-risk cargo before it is loaded onboard an aircraft.

### Jihadist Arrests In The EU

Suspects arrested for religiously inspired/jihadist terrorism in the EU in 2016\*



\* Data only available for the countries listed  
Source: Europol

statista



The EU has done extensive work with international allies, such as the USA and Canada, seeking to improve and also update the Import Control System. This seeks to keep an eye on the illicit transfer of weapons, especially those not certified and used for war purposes without justification; however, the international community also seeks to ensure that the electronic data used cannot be accessed by terrorists or manipulated, therefore it is important to ensure the security of this technology before implementing it.

## *Transfer of Weapons by water*

The Reference Manual on Maritime Transport Statistics published in 2017 specifies a series of definitions and classification protocols for products transported by sea. With this, the EU identifies the most dangerous products or those that should be handled with greater caution, thus increasing the security implemented in ships and sea transport. In late September 2016, the European Commission published a progress report on the implementation of the Union's maritime transport strategy for 2009-2018. "In terms of security, the Commission wanted to secure maritime transport by preventing acts of terrorism and piracy at sea. To achieve this goal, it was planned to secure navigation areas, protect crews and passengers, apply rules proportionate to the international level and promote a culture of safety within international maritime transport" (Beall, 2017, p. 17). In addition, the EU has published multiple resolutions and directives that specify more lines of action in maritime transport and safety, prioritizing passenger safety and impact on nature in the event of an accident.

## **Narcotrafic on the borders**

The European Union has developed, in the last two decades, a European approach to dealing with drugs in a sustainable and safe way. This approach is enshrined in the EU Drug Strategy 2013-2020 and in two Drug Action Plans for four consecutive years, the first covering the 2013-2016 period and the second covering 2017-2020.

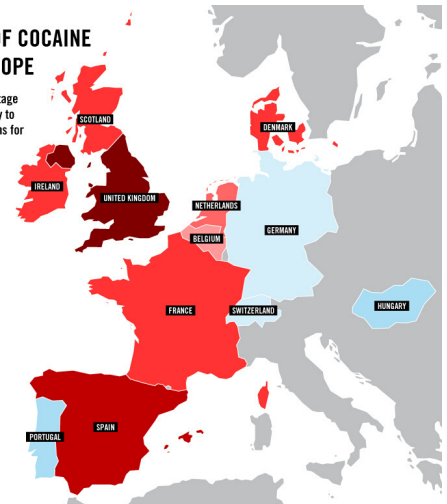
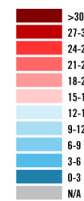
Illicit trade includes drugs, and poor border security increases drug trafficking levels in Europe. The emergence of new psychoactive substances (NPS) over the last decade has posed a major challenge to drug policy. New psychoactive substances mimic the effects of "conventional" drugs such as cannabis, cocaine and heroin.

Drug trafficking enters the cross-border crime, which is tackled in collaboration with Frontex and UN organizations, among which the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Health

Organization (WHO). One of the EU's top priorities is to deal with the funding of drug traffickers, thus eliminating their sources of income to carry out these activities. Just as border security in some countries is not optimal, drug trafficking is predominant and spreads throughout Europe. The internal conflicts of some countries do not help to stop this, therefore it is necessary that the EU can deal with this problem taking into account the economic and social reality of each country and its territory.

## **THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF COCAINE USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE**

The below scale represents the percentage of respondents who answered positively to taking cocaine during the last 12 months for the Global Drug Survey 2014.



## **Border conflicts**

Border conflicts also involve countries outside the EU. It may be related to some economic conflict or territorial disputes. In those cases, illegal trade increases, without taking into account established borders. Over the last decade, the search for territorial expansion has also posed war threats between countries, and their dissatisfaction with the policies with which the EU is governed.

## *Gibraltar dispute*

Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory that, by mandate of the United Nations Organization (UN) issued in 1946, must be subject to a decolonization process by the United Kingdom for its subsequent return to Spain. However, despite Spain claiming the territory, the inhabitants of Gibraltar refuse to belong to Spanish sovereignty. The United Kingdom refuses to negotiate without the concentration of the Gibraltar City Hall. Because of this, and the Brexit dispute, the UK's exit from the EU, the borders between both countries and Gibraltar are unstable, security is not optimal and the villagers express their discontent. Spain continues to consider Gibraltar as a colony, which caused the British government to criticize the measure, claiming that "Gibraltar is not a colony and it is completely inappropriate to describe it in this way," in a statement to EL PAÍS.

## INTRODUCTION

The Schengen Agreement is a treaty that led to the creation of Europe's Schengen Area, in which internal border checks have largely been abolished. It was signed in June, 1985. It proposed measures aimed at gradually abolishing border controls at the common borders of signatories, including reduced speed vehicle controls. It sought to allow vehicles to cross borders without stopping, leaving residents in border areas the freedom to cross borders away from fixed control points, and harmonization of visa policies.

The original signatories were Belgium, France, West Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; The Schengen Agreement was signed independently of the European Union, partly due to the lack of consensus among EU member states on whether or not the EU had the jurisdiction to abolish border controls. Non-EU countries are also part of this treaty.

Being part of the European community does not mean being part of the Schengen territory, yet many European countries are part of it. Countries such as Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden joined in 1996, while the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia did the same on April 16, 2003. After this, more EU countries joined this agreement. Croatia is the next country on the list of possible members of the Schengen Area, even though Hungary stated that it could vote against accession since the country has been having problems with such a large number of illegal entries from the border with Croatia.

## QUESTIONS ALL RESOLUTIONS MUST ANSWER

1. What should be the priorities of the European Union to focus on border security against crime and terrorism?
2. To what extent should the European community regulate trade between countries and borders, and how?
3. What solutions should be proposed to solve the conflict, taking into account the European economic crisis, Brexit and territorial disputes at the international level?
4. How can the European authorities deal with a cross-border crime without the population feeling threatened by the great security implemented?
5. How can the European community classify the conflicts at the borders to be solved depending on their severity?

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Union committee seeks to ensure peace at the edges without compromising the integrity of its citizens and the sovereignty of each country. Each country must consider its own policies and propose, based on this, realistic solutions capable of dealing with recent conflicts. We recommend delegates to deeply investigate the subject and the actions previously given by the international community, in addition to acting with diplomacy and respect for each country. For more information, you can search the official EU website and the references used for this Study Guide. We wish them all the best, and we hope to have their presence in the debate.

## POSITION PAPERS

This is one of the most important documents to present. It will be considered as the first impression that the directors may have of the delegates. You should show your country's position regarding the issue, in addition to demonstrating and referring to the information obtained by your research. The position paper consists of three paragraphs:

1. First Paragraph: This should have a brief introduction to the subject, your country's relationship with it and its manifestation in the face of conflicts.
2. Second Paragraph: This paragraph must have past actions of the international community to solve the conflict and keep the peace. You can mention previous resolutions and directives.
3. Third Paragraph: The last paragraph should consist of your solutions and proposals. These should be briefly summarized in order to be explained in greater depth in the committee. You should consider financing and how to implement them.

We recommend that it be written in Times New Roman, size 11. It must be one page long, and one attached for bibliographic references.

## REFERENCES

- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/European-Union>
- [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism_en)
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